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FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE
TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1911.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1912.

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STATE HOUSE, COLUMBIA,

Office of Gov.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SUSAN E. LEAROYD,	WAKEFIELD.
LOYED E. CHAMBERLAIN,	. . . . .	BROCKTON.
HENRY R. STEDMAN, M.D. (<i>Chairman</i>),	. . . . .	BROOKLINE.
SIMEON BORDEN,	. . . . .	FALL RIVER.
JAMES P. FRANCIS,	. . . . .	NEW BEDFORD.
EDWARD LOVERING,	. . . . .	TAUNTON.
ELIZABETH C. M. GIFFORD (<i>Secretary</i>),	. . . . .	BOSTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ARTHUR V. GOSS, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Superintendent.</i>
HORACE G. RIPLEY, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
GEORGE K. BUTTERFIELD, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
RAOUL G. PROVOST, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
DORA W. FAXON, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CHARLES G. McGAFFIN, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician and Pathologist.</i>
JOHN H. TRAVIS, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Junior Assistant Physi- cian.</i>
JOHN P. H. MURPHY, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Junior Assistant Physi- cian.</i>
LINDA A. J. RICHARDS,	. . . . .	<i>Superintendent of Nurses, Emeritus.</i>
REBECCA G. CAMERON,	. . . . .	<i>Superintendent of Nurses.</i>
JAMES C. FLYNN,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>
OTIS E. WHITE,	<i>Steward.</i>
WILLIAM S. HILTZ,	<i>Farmer.</i>

TREASURER.

FRANK W. BOYNTON,	TAUNTON.
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Office at Hospital.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL,
TAUNTON, MASS., Dec. 14, 1911.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Taunton State Hospital herewith submit their fifty-eighth annual report, with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer and the statistics required by law.

The daily average number of patients in the hospital was 1,002.65, — 16.35 more than during the year preceding. Five hundred and fourteen patients — 299 men and 215 women — were admitted. The whole number under treatment was 1,525 or 52 less than in 1910. Forty-eight patients were discharged recovered and 48 as capable of self-support, 51 as improved, 1 as not insane and 149 died.

The new wards for the treatment of acute cases, fully equipped with the most approved hydrotherapeutic appliances, and those for tuberculous patients are practically completed and will soon be occupied. The congregate dining rooms in the same buildings are already in use.

The employment of patients, which has long been a special feature of the hospital routine, has been extended. Over 73 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, excluding those who were either bedridden or otherwise physically incapacitated for work of any sort, have been engaged in some kind of useful employment, 62 per cent. of them working outside of the wards. A new workshop has been opened which will be the headquarters of future industries. The making of brooms has been taken up and the hospital is fully supplied with them. Raffia work and lace-making have also been introduced for the less able-bodied patients,

chiefly women, but these handicraft diversions are not allowed to interfere with the more beneficial, appropriate and useful kinds of work with which the insane of the poorer class are familiar.

The number and variety of entertainments have been somewhat increased. Those given on the wards, for the more disturbed patients who cannot attend the regular entertainments which are enjoyed by the others, have proved very successful.

There has been much unnecessary public comment of late on the use of restraint and seclusion in our hospitals for the insane, and attention is therefore called to the practice in that regard in this institution as described in the superintendent's report. His tables for the past five years show a regularly progressive reduction in the limited use of these measures here. In November, 1911, no case of mechanical restraint was reported, and but 4 of seclusion, the sum of whose combined confinement in this way did not exceed thirty-two days. It is therefore plain that no legislation was needed to accomplish this result.

As no allusion has ever been made in our trustees' reports to the important matter of the care of the patients' teeth it seems worth while to call attention to the superintendent's account of the work of the dentistry department of the hospital.

The training school for both men and women nurses established in 1894 has been quite successful from the start. Recently it has been completely reorganized and its scope and efficiency increased. Since Oct. 1, 1910, the full course of instruction has been required of all women, and since June 1, 1911, of all men, nurses in the hospital, and by an arrangement with the Boston City Hospital our advanced pupils have also the privilege of six months of service in that institution.

The overcrowding of the hospital, which is filled far beyond its normal capacity, has reached a point where prompt relief is necessary. By erecting a kitchen and dining-room building at the Raynham farm colony and utilizing for dormitories space now used for dining rooms, 27 more patients could be accommodated and other advantages gained. A farm colony group for 100 women should also, we believe, be established on our Davis Street property, two miles from the hospital, in a suitable locality. We there-

fore have made the necessary plans, specifications and estimates and respectfully ask for the following appropriations: —

For a kitchen and dining-room building at the Raynham farm colony,	\$12,000 00
For a colony group of buildings for 100 women on the Davis Street property,	50,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$62,000 00

The multifarious work of the hospital has been satisfactorily performed in all its departments under the painstaking management of the superintendent.

HENRY R. STEDMAN.
ELIZABETH C. M. GIFFORD.
EDWARD LOVERING.
SIMEON BORDEN.
JAMES P. FRANCIS.
SUSAN E. LEAROYD.
LOYED E. CHAMBERLAIN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Taunton State Hospital.

In compliance with the by-laws of your Board, I present you with the fifty-eighth annual report of the superintendent for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

At the beginning of the year there were in the hospital 1,011 patients, — 540 men and 471 women. During the year 514 patients — 299 men and 215 women — were admitted; 241 men and 163 women by regular commitment, 4 men and 3 women by voluntary commitment, 4 men and 2 women for temporary care, 3 men and 2 women for observation, 1 man and 9 women by transfer, 6 men and 2 women from visit, 3 men from escape, and 76 nominally admitted for discharge, making the whole number under treatment, 1,525, — 52 less than the previous year. Forty-eight were discharged as recovered, 48 as capable of self-support, 51 as improved, 29 as not improved, 1 as not insane, and 140 died. Of the 546 cases dismissed, 3 women were under commitment as inebriates or dipsomaniacs and were discharged as capable of self-support. The daily average number of patients was 1,002.65,— 16.35 more than the previous year.

Of those discharged recovered, 11 had been insane less than one month, 11 less than twelve months, and the whole duration of insanity in 64.7 per cent. of those who recovered did not exceed one year.

Transfers by the State Board of Insanity were as follows: 61 to the Medfield State Asylum, 34 to the Foxborough State Hospital, 21 to the Worcester State Asylum, 4 to the Monson State Hospital, 3 to the Bridgewater State Hospital, 3 to the McLean Hospital, 2 to Dr. Coon's Sanatorium, 1 to the State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1 to Wellesley Nervine, 1 to Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, 11 to family care, 4 to leave State, and 11 to be deported by the Commissioner of Immigration.

The number of recoveries is 11 less than the previous year. The percentage of recoveries calculated on the admissions is 10.9; calculated on the discharges, 10.2.

One hundred and forty patients died during the year, — 8 less than the previous year. The percentage of deaths calculated on the daily average number of patients is 13.96; calculated on the whole number under treatment, 9.68. Forty-four cases were of pneumonia, with 34 deaths, 19 of erysipelas, with 4 deaths, 13 of dysentery, with 1 death, and 56 of other acute enteric disorders, with 16 deaths.

Eight patients — 5 men and 3 women — are showing acute symptoms of tuberculosis, while 17 patients — 3 men and 14 women — are showing less active symptoms of the same disease.

Dr. Everett M. Brown of Boston, who has served as dentist for nearly two years, has been obliged to discontinue his services and has been succeeded by Dr. Charles J. Carey of Taunton, who is doing satisfactory work. The year's dental work is as follows: 102 sets of teeth cleaned; 101 teeth filled; 16 teeth treated; 226 teeth extracted.

During the year we have fitted about 100 pairs of glasses in cases where the correction was slight, — mostly cases of presbyopia. About 15 more difficult cases have been examined and fitted with glasses by an outside oculist.

During the year, 983 patients — 553 men and 430 women — or 67 per cent. of the whole number of persons under treatment, have been engaged in some useful employment. Of this number, 607 were employed in other than ward work and 376 in ward work only. The daily average number of patients employed was about 621, — 340 men and 281 women. Of these, 385, or 62 per cent., were engaged in other than ward work, and 236, or 38 per cent., in ward work only. As a full and detailed account of the system of employment in this institution together with its present and past status was given in the last annual report, all that seems necessary in this present report is a statement of progress for the year together with future plans.

We have increased men's industries by the addition of another industrial shop. At present we are making there enough brooms and brushes for our own use, and we plan to make this shop the headquarters of other industries in the near future. Gratifying

progress has been made in advancing industrial work among the women, about 11 per cent. more being employed than the previous year.

We closed our report on industries last year as follows: "Our aim at present is to develop our industries along the lines of utility, and later on, if found desirable, to add others less needful and more esthetic." In accord with this policy, as the time seems ripe to introduce some of the more ornamental industries, we have at the present time several classes of nurses under instruction in basketry, raffia work and lace making. When these pupils are sufficiently advanced they will instruct patients in these industries. The two classes of patients that most need industrial development are the more disturbed class and the apathetic, demented class. With both of these classes we have made some progress during the past year, and we intend to pay special attention to them the coming year.

In this connection we would call attention to the fact that this hospital in common with others in the State is overcrowded, with no relief in sight, as our district keeps us filled beyond our normal capacity in spite of numerous transfers. It, therefore, seems imperative that our capacity be increased. As such excellent results are obtained by means of the farm colony plan, extension along this line seems most advisable. By erecting a kitchen and dining room at the Raynham farm colony, and utilizing for dormitories space now used for dining rooms, 27 more patients could be cared for, bringing the number up to 100, a more economical unit than the present; while by serving meals to all, both employees and patients, in one building, a more simple and economical administration can be obtained.

As appropriate out-of-door occupation has proved as beneficial for women as for men, as noted in the annual reports for the past two years, it seems advisable that a farm colony group be provided for women. Plans, specifications and estimates have been prepared for a kitchen and dining-room building at the Raynham farm colony and also for a farm colony group for 100 women, to be situated on our Davis Street property, in a quiet and retired part of the town, about 2 miles from the hospital proper, where the patients can live a healthy, normal, out-of-door life.

I therefore recommend that two special appropriations be requested, as follows: —

For kitchen and dining-room building at the Raynham farm colony,	\$12,000 00
For a colony group of buildings for 100 women on the Davis Street property,	50,000 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$62,000 00

Two hundred and two patients — 169 men and 33 women — have had parole of the grounds at some time during the year.

In the annual report for last year the necessity of educating nurses was mentioned. This necessity was recognized in this institution many years ago, and a training school for nurses was established to meet this need, and each succeeding year we have striven to raise our standard higher. The school was established by the late Dr. John P. Brown in 1894. From its organization it was open to both men and women, attendance being optional.

The first class, consisting of 8 — 4 men and 4 women — graduated in June, 1898, and a class has graduated each succeeding year. The total number of graduates is 131, — 36 men and 95 women. Only one graduating class has contained no men. The first superintendent of nurses was Miss Linda A. J. Richards, who was appointed in 1899. Previous to her appointment, Miss B. S. Holt and Miss Mary H. Hewett, two supervisors, both graduate nurses, had served as instructors in the school. Under Miss Richards' able management the school was reorganized and its efficiency much increased.

Miss Richards resigned in 1903 and was succeeded by Miss Harriet M. Seaver, who conducted the school until her death in 1910. During her term of service she steadily advanced the standard of the school, and accepted nothing but work of the first quality. After Miss Seaver's death Miss Richards returned as acting superintendent of nurses, retiring February, 1911, as superintendent of nurses, emeritus. She was succeeded by our present superintendent of nurses, Miss Rebecca G. Cameron, a graduate of our school, class of 1904, under whose competent management the school has been completely reorganized and its scope and efficiency much increased. From the first the value of

the school has been apparent, but attendance being optional a sufficient number did not avail themselves of the privilege, and each year it became apparent that much energy and expense was being expended for the benefit of a comparative few, as the majority of men and a too large proportion of women remained outside the school and received only indirect benefit from the same, while the hospital derived only a portion of the benefit that it was striving to obtain. Careful study of the situation extending over a number of years, by several interested in the work, resulted in each and all independently coming to the conclusion that it was the plain duty of the hospital to train all engaging in its ward service, and that only by so doing could the results sought be even approximately obtainable.

This decision having been reached prompt action was taken, but without undue haste. From Oct. 1, 1910, school attendance was required of all women, and from June 1, 1911, of all men. We have found the full school course as beneficial and necessary for men as for women.

During the past year our school has become affiliated with the training school of the Boston City Hospital, and our graduates and advanced pupils have the privilege of six months' service in that institution. This service is now required of all our women as a part of their training. This change, together with some others, has rendered it necessary to extend our course from two to three years. That men require training as much if not more than women to fit them to properly perform their duties is self-evident, but few even of the general hospitals provide any systematic instruction for the men that they employ. As more men are employed in hospitals for the insane than in general hospitals, it seems to us clearly the duty of the hospital to provide adequate training.

As mentioned before we have for many years provided such training for all men who desired it, but have now made training obligatory, and the work is well organized. As yet we have met with no more or greater obstacles than we overcame when training was made obligatory for women.

Of the 220 patients dismissed on trial visit, 60, or 27 per cent., were directed to make monthly reports. Each year that this system has been in vogue has demonstrated its usefulness by

enabling us to keep in touch with dismissed patients and enabling them easily to get advice from the hospital. In some instances during the past year cases were returned more promptly than they otherwise would have been, while other cases were enabled to remain in the community who would probably have been returned without such oversight. In addition we have in some instances sent medical officers to visit patients in their homes and study conditions on the spot as well as to obtain information that could be secured in no other way. We plan to extend the scope of this work in the near future.

The extensions to the east and west wings are sufficiently advanced for occupancy. Both congregate dining rooms are occupied, and the acute and tuberculosis wards will be occupied soon. The new cow barn at the Raynham farm colony is sufficiently advanced to be occupied by dry cows and young stock. The above are provided for by special appropriations.

Of the ordinary repairs, renewals and improvements the following may be specially mentioned: 3 wards — 2 for women and 1 for men — have been thoroughly renovated; the sewing room has been converted into a school room for the training school; the old school room has been converted into a dispensary with a stairway and small elevator leading into the stock room below, both changes meeting pressing needs; a beautiful altar has been built for Sunday services; one of the washing machines at the laundry has been rebuilt; a brooder house and a house to accommodate about 400 laying hens have been completed, and an incubator cellar with grain room over it is under process of construction. These buildings have been built largely by the labor of patients, while much of the material used in their construction was obtained at the Raynham farm colony. We now have a poultry plant of about 700 hens, the output of which is very satisfactory, supplying us with more than half of the eggs that we use during the year. We intend to increase the size of the plant as far as is found profitable.

The same general recreation schedule as recorded in previous reports has been followed during the past year with some additions. During the summer months one of the weekly visiting days was changed from Saturday to Sunday, thus enabling us to devote Saturday afternoons to recreation. This change has since been

made permanent, as the friends of patients were better accommodated, many of them belonging to the working classes and being unable to visit on week days without a loss of wages. The usual ball game and picnic were continued each week during the summer, with the exception of one week when a field day of miscellaneous sports was substituted for the ball game, and another when a clambake was substituted for the usual picnic lunch. This clambake was attended by 500 patients and thoroughly enjoyed. The series of indoor entertainments on the wards of the more disturbed patients, mentioned in last year's report, was continued successfully through the winter, and will be continued. In addition to entertainments provided, patients are encouraged to engage in amusements on their own account, the hospital providing them with the means. In the warmer months croquet is the most popular and is played by many, while a smaller number play at baseball and tennis. Of indoor games, cards, checkers and dominoes are the most popular.

Mr. Harrie Peck and friends of Taunton gave us an excellent musical entertainment.

Rev. L. L. Lewis and members of the Universalist society of Taunton presented very creditably the amusing comedy, "The Elopement of Ellen." Mr. Alvero Harnden and associates of the Odd Fellow and Rebecca fraternities presented the musical drama "A Country School" in a very creditable manner.

Mr. James McGrath and Mr. James O'Brien presented a very amusing Irish sketch at one of our Wednesday evening assemblies.

Our extensions soon to be occupied will afford us much-needed facilities for the most important of our duties, — the care of acute cases, — and will enable us to make greater use of the means of treatment found most effective, — individual attention, baths and out-of-door air.

The question of the use of mechanical restraint and seclusion in the care of the insane has from time to time been mentioned in our annual reports. It has been and still is our opinion that both mechanical restraint and seclusion are valuable therapeutic means when properly employed in carefully selected cases, but that their use should be restricted to such cases. In this institution, for over twenty years, a careful daily record of all restraint and seclusion has been kept, and for the same period no mechanical restraint

has been used except when ordered by the superintendent or one of his assistant physicians. For several years past special pains have been taken to limit as far as possible the use of those means to those cases only where other means had proven insufficient.

The following tables of comparative statistics may be of interest. The first gives the total number of patients that were restrained or secluded each year from 1907 to 1911 inclusive. The increase in the number restrained in 1908 over 1907 is apparent and not real, and is explained by the fact that from 1908 to the present time every appliance different from ordinary clothing has been recorded as "restraint," while previous to 1908 only such application as actually confined some part of the body was recorded as "restraint."

DATE.	RESTRAINT.			SECLUSION.			Daily Average Number of Patients.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1907, . . .	30	56	86	35	195	230	943.80
1908, . . .	40	70	110	30	158	188	933.31
1909, . . .	23	46	69	10	114	124	966.73
1910, . . .	27	30	57	16	36	52	986.30
1911, . . .	11	7	18	3	23	26	1002.65

The second table gives the total number of patients restrained or secluded, together with the total number of hours of restraint and seclusion for the month of November from the year ending Nov. 30, 1907, to the year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

DATE.	RESTRAINT.						SECLUSION.						Daily Average Number of Patients.
	MEN.		WOMEN.		TOTAL.		MEN.		WOMEN.		TOTAL.		
	Number.	Hours.	Number.	Hours.	Number.	Hours.	Number.	Hours.	Number.	Hours.	Number.	Hours.	
November, 1907,	3	1,892	18	5,662½	21	7,554½	3	18½	32	2,024	35	2,042½	943.80
November, 1908,	6	626	14	2,178¼	20	2,804¼	3	126½	33	1,685¼	36	1,811¾	933.31
November, 1909,	4	944½	7	2,245	11	3,189½	1	206½	15	921	16	1,127½	966.73
November, 1910,	3	363	5	1,856½	8	2,219½	2	20½	6	1,616¼	8	1,636¾	986.30
November, 1911,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	788¾	4	788¾	1002.65

A large number of valuable books and periodicals were contributed by Dr. Henry R. Stedman of Brookline. Periodicals were contributed by Rev. W. J. Dawson and Rev. James Coyle of Taunton.

Several changes have occurred in the junior staff. Dr. John J. Thompson and Dr. Fred H. Freeman resigned, the former to enter general practice, the latter to accept the position of second assistant physician in the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital at Bangor, Me.

Dr. G. B. McMurray returned as junior assistant physician, but resigned later in the year to accept a position in the New Jersey State Hospital. Dr. J. P. H. Murphy and Dr. John H. Travis were appointed to fill the vacancies caused by these resignations.

Again I am pleased to thank officers and employees for their hearty co-operation with the administration, and to express to your Board my appreciation of the cordial and never-failing support that has this year as before been extended to your superintendent.

ARTHUR V. GOSS,
Superintendent.

PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Taunton State Hospital.

SIR: — I herewith respectfully present the report of the pathological laboratory for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

During that time there have been 41 post-mortem examinations made; a percentage of 28.6 in 143 deaths. The psychoses of those cases coming to autopsy were as follows: —

Senile dementia,	13	Huntingdon's chorea,	1
Organic brain disease,	6	Toxic insanity (morphine),	1
Dementia præcox,	5	Paranoid condition,	1
Manic-depressive insanity,	5	Acute delirium,	1
General paralysis,	3	Exhaustion psychosis,	1
Involuntional melancholia,	2	Undiagnosed,	1
Chronic alcoholic insanity,	1		—
		Total,	41

The number of examinations is lower than that of last year, but is above the average of the last ten years, so there has been no real retrogression.

The pathologist again wishes to call attention to the fact that the percentage of autopsies is very low and does not seem to increase from year to year. The examination of the body after death has a great importance in increasing knowledge of disease, which knowledge can be used as an aid to combat disease in the living, and especially does brain pathology aid in this branch of medical work. Contrary to the usual belief such examinations when properly conducted do not affect the appearance of the body. If such facts were more generally known we would have more permissions for autopsy.

It has been the aim to closely ally the laboratory to any department of hospital work in which it could be an aid. The usual number of diagnostic measures have been carried on, — blood counts, sputum and urine examinations, analyses of stomach con-

tents, etc. The pathologist is often called to inspect slaughtered animals and make examinations of any lesions when found. Consultation with the veterinary surgeon has been customary when his services are required.

We are at present without the services of a technician in the laboratory and the need is felt.

The conferences of the staff have been carried on as usual, and once a month the pathologist makes a report of his work at that meeting. It is thought that this keeps the medical staff more in touch with the laboratory.

In addition to the regular laboratory work, studies in heredity have been carried on throughout the year. Methods suggested by the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., are followed, and we think we are making some advance in that most important subject. The pathologist has done some field work in certain cases, and the advantage of it is readily seen in the more complete histories thus obtainable. The making of pedigree charts has been begun and we hope to do further work in this graphic history-making.

The Association of Neuropathologists was formed during the year. Its members are chiefly the pathologists of the State hospitals of Massachusetts, and its purpose, the mutual exchange of ideas and working material. It is hoped that the association may spread to be a national body. The strength of union is apparent in every branch of activity.

During the year the following papers have been presented:—

“The Presentation of Family Pathographies,” at a meeting of the committee on epilepsy of the Eugenics Section of the American Breeders’ Association at Palmer, Mass., May 2 and 3, 1911.

“A Manic-depressive Family: A Study in Heredity,” at the annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association at Denver, Col., June 19–22, 1911. (This paper has been published in the October number of the “American Journal of Insanity.”)

“The Charting of Heredity with Special Reference to Dementia Præcox,” at the September meeting of the New England Society of Psychiatry, Waverley, Mass., Sept. 28, 1911.

C. G. McGAFFIN,
Pathologist.

Total,	\$323,463 37
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$39,877 41
Maintenance appropriations: —	
Balance November schedule, 1910,	\$9,500 33
Eleven months' schedules, 1911,	222,802 66
November advances,	7,419 48
	<hr/>
	239,722 47
Special appropriations: —	
Approved schedules,	41,282 97
Balance, Nov. 30, 1911: —	
In bank,	\$568 61
In office,	2,011 91
	<hr/>
	2,580 52
Total,	<hr/>
	\$323,463 37

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$236,600 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	236,598 98
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$1 02

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —	
General administration,	\$31,200 10
Medical service,	11,197 29
Ward service (male),	21,362 53
Ward service (female),	18,543 67
Repairs and improvements,	6,413 55
Farm, stable and grounds,	9,000 66
	<hr/>
	\$97,717 80
Food: —	
Butter,	\$7,929 62
Butterine,	2,533 06
Beans,	938 79
Bread and crackers,	655 82
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,244 18
Cheese,	105 89
Eggs,	2,514 05
Flour,	8,493 61
Fish,	2,483 16
Fruit (dried and fresh),	4,486 15
Meats,	11,977 10
Milk,	765 60
Molasses and syrup,	259 03
Sugar,	3,346 44
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	2,335 83
Vegetables,	2,103 69
Sundries,	2,184 17
	<hr/>
	54,356 19
Amount carried forward,	<hr/>
	\$152,073 99

Amount brought forward, \$215,132 58

Miscellaneous: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$334 26	
Chapel services and entertainments,	1,402 28	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	3,121 64	
Funeral expenses,	157 50	
Gratuities,	919 45	
Hose, etc.,	142 21	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	2,549 44	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	209 51	
Postage,	712 41	
Printing and printing supplies,	789 18	
Printing annual report,	211 22	
Return of runaways,	37 30	
Soap and laundry supplies,	2,009 01	
Stationery and office supplies,	570 38	
School books and school supplies,	17 10	
Travel and expenses (officials),	910 26	
Telephone and telegraph,	822 27	
Tobacco,	960 92	
Water,	4,571 50	
Sundries,	2,992 82	
		<hr/>
		23,440 66
		<hr/>
Total expenses for maintenance,	\$236,598 98	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1910,	\$68,214 46
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	41,282 97
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	\$26,931 49

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$2,580 52	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	7,419 48	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account		
November, 1911, schedule,	3,796 32	
	<hr/>	\$13,796 32

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$13,796 32
---------------------------------------	-------------

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 996.

Total cost for maintenance, \$236,598.98.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$4.567.

Receipts from sales, \$985.41.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.019.

All other institution receipts, \$38,892.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.751.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Sewerage system,	Acts of 1909-10, .	\$11,800 00	\$256 39	\$11,800 00	-
Cow barn at Raynham,	Acts of 1910, .	4,000 00	2,312 53	3,840 45	\$159 55
Accommodations for 80 patients,	Acts of 1910, .	68,500 00	38,714 05	41,728 06	26,771 94
		\$84,300 00	\$41,282 97	\$57,368 51	\$26,931 49

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK W. BOYNTON,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1911.

Land, 333 acres,	\$52,875 00	
Hospital buildings,	355,520 00	
Barns and stables,	49,990 00	
Boiler house buildings,	30,000 00	
Laundry building,	16,000 00	
Industrial building,	12,000 00	
Nurses' home buildings,	69,040 00	
Other buildings and wall,	21,040 00	
		<hr/>
		\$606,465 00
Water system and appurtenances,	\$7,905 82	
Drainage system and appurtenances,	9,768 39	
Heat, light and power,	48,506 60	
Wiring and piping,	99,132 67	
Provisions and groceries,	4,108 08	
Clothing and clothing material,	10,490 03	
Furnishings,	46,009 79	
Fuel,	5,436 00	
All other property,	183 52	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	2,758 13	
All other property,	1,141 31	
Live stock on the farm,	15,546 50	
Produce of the farm on hand,	2,849 05	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	6,409 25	
All other property,	2,025 10	
Miscellaneous,	6,464 38	
		<hr/>
		268,734 62
		<hr/>
		\$875,199 62

FARM PRODUCE.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCE FROM DEC. 1, 1910, TO NOV. 30, 1911.

243,753	quarts milk,	\$14,625 18
4,912 $\frac{1}{6}$	dozen eggs,	1,473 65
70	boxes asparagus,	245 00
64 $\frac{1}{4}$	bushels string beans,	57 83
14	bushels wax beans,	11 20
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels lima beans,	3 03
472 $\frac{5}{6}$	bushels beets,	273 70
6	bushels beet greens,	2 10
22,615	pounds cabbages,	282 70
258 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels carrots,	194 06
4	boxes cauliflower,	5 00
58	boxes celery,	52 20
489	bushels green corn,	489 00
174 $\frac{1}{4}$	boxes cucumbers,	130 69
8	pecks cucumber pickles,	2 40
5	barrels egg plant,	10 00
68 $\frac{1}{2}$	boxes lettuce,	34 25
61 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels onions,	67 65
2	bushels parsley,	1 00
93	bushels parsnips,	69 75
97	bushels peas,	194 00
27	bushels peppers,	20 25
1,267	bushels potatoes,	1,140 30
1,950	pounds pumpkins,	58 50
193	dozen bunches radishes,	57 90
6,230	pounds rhubarb,	124 60
48	pounds sage,	12 00
1	bushel salsify,	1 00
17,670	pounds winter squash,	309 23
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	barrels summer squash,	8 50
50 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels ripe tomatoes,	37 88
40	bushels green tomatoes,	20 00
40	bushels turnip greens,	10 00
265 $\frac{1}{2}$	barrels turnips,	292 05
55	bushels apples,	137 50

Amount carried forward, \$20,454 10

Amount brought forward,	\$20,454	10
68 quarts currants,	7	48
14 quarts gooseberries,	1	40
44 quarts blackberries,	6	16
742 pounds grapes,	29	68
10 bushels pears,	10	00
40 baskets plums,	12	00
136 quarts raspberries,	20	40
1,750 quarts strawberries,	210	00
13,397 pounds beef,	975	74
43,048 pounds pork,	3,874	32
1,328 pounds chickens,	304	84
932½ pounds fowls,	139	88
45 pounds duck,	8	10
158 pounds turkey,	39	50
75 pounds geese,	15	00
192,700 pounds hay,	2,023	35
2,800 pounds green alfalfa,	9	80
40,850 pounds grass,	102	13
22,000 pounds millet,	55	00
42,800 pounds clover,	128	40
313,500 pounds ensilage,	627	00
100,000 pounds poor ensilage,	125	00
28,000 pounds green oats,	70	00
44,000 pounds rowen,	330	00
24,500 pounds winter rye,	61	25
14,000 pounds green corn fodder,	35	00
512 bushels mangel-wurzel,	128	00
9,536 feet lumber,	196	96
74 cords wood,	330	00
2,712 pounds bones,	17	16
1,619 pounds hides,	134	70
736 pounds tallow,	23	60
2,560 pounds grease, junk, etc.,	21	90
Total,	\$30,527	85

WORK DONE ON WARDS

FROM DEC. 1, 1910, TO NOV. 30, 1911.

1,675 hall sheets.	49 glass towels.
560 attendants' sheets.	7 milk strainers.
8 officers' sheets.	23 coffee strainers.
575 draw sheets.	43 table cloths.
2,359 pillow slips.	507 napkins.
4 large squares.	60 tray cloths.
109 small squares.	5 silence cloths.
93 long night dresses.	60 dressing bags.
120 short night dresses.	155 sausage bags.
17 burial night dresses.	180 white curtains.
29 burial skirts.	50 sash curtains.
40 pairs ladies' drawers.	3 dust sheets.
259 colored shirts.	66 cheese cloth dusters.
20 white shirts.	4 doilies hemstitched.
327 night shirts.	25 wash cloths.
204 wrappers.	195 bibs.
2 dressing sacks.	46 pairs men's suspenders.
22 shirt waist suits.	4 duck coverings for clothes
4 shirt waists.	baskets.
5 one piece dresses.	359 bureau covers.
9 bath robes.	96 commode covers.
2 operating gowns.	292 stand covers.
12 strong gingham dresses.	23 pairs men's overalls.
2 strong dresses.	1 piano cover.
5 strong waists.	8 pairs pants.
5 strong skirts.	13 jumpers.
1,030 single roller towels.	35 black coats.
156 double roller towels.	203 white hall aprons.
2,201 bath towels.	297 colored aprons.
103 dispensary towels.	64 ticking aprons.
460 dish towels.	21 duck aprons.

WORK DONE ON WARDS—*Concluded.*

75 kitchen holders.	16 lounge covers.
203 mattress ticks.	8 chair covers.
3 mattress ticks made over.	1 mattress cover.
36 hay beds.	1 tent covering.
33 hall laundry bags.	2 flannel stockings.
78 attendants' laundry bags.	23 rugs hemmed.
1,004 nurses' caps.	2 rugs bound.
292 nurses' aprons.	6 quilts pieced.
630 nurses' apron bibs.	302 puffs made.
12 screens.	43 puff covers.
145 men's neckties.	7 cow blankets.
343 pairs men's stockings (knit).	101 bags hair picked.
1 blouse.	

MENDING DONE ON WARDS DURING THE YEAR.

5 table cloths.	281 vests.
53 sheets.	468 pairs drawers.
3 bed spreads.	7,002 pairs hose.
7 flags.	388 petticoats.
2 white shirts.	60 waists.
35 mattress ticks made into hay beds.	411 night dresses.
2 night shirts.	31 corset covers.
3 mattress ticks.	50 aprons.
232 ticking aprons.	258 hay ticks.
547 wrappers.	247 laundry bags.

WORK DONE IN TAILOR SHOP

FROM DEC. 1, 1910, TO NOV. 30, 1911.

311 coats made.	4,907 pairs pants. repaired and pressed.
117 vests made.	104 overcoats repaired and pressed.
522 pairs pants made.	2,081 shirts repaired.
263 pairs suspenders made.	826 undershirts repaired.
160 pairs overalls made.	960 underdrawers repaired.
47 jumpers made.	114 bedspreads repaired.
181 door mats made.	102 blankets repaired.
182 rugs bound.	68 pairs overalls repaired.
84 rubber aprons made.	19 jumpers repaired.
17 chair cushions made.	19 ladies' skirts repaired and pressed.
5 shirts made.	14 ladies' coats repaired and pressed.
21 awnings made.	11 window shades repaired.
69 handkerchiefs made.	13 camisoles repaired.
3 baseball bases made.	1 door mat repaired.
61 blankets bound.	1 piano repaired.
15 pairs mittens made.	1 art square.
4 bags made.	
960 feet tennis tape made.	
11 footstools made.	
4,708 coats repaired and pressed.	
2,684 vests repaired and pressed.	

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS SHOP

FROM DEC. 1, 1910, TO NOV. 30, 1911.

1 lounge upholstered.	10 settee cushions upholstered.
3 couches upholstered.	20 chair cushions upholstered.
10 easy chairs upholstered.	14 hassocks upholstered.
4 parlor chairs upholstered.	3 wagon cushions upholstered.
2 barber chairs upholstered.	5 pillows for lace-making made.
6 dining-room chairs upholstered.	3 canvas veranda curtains made.
1 studio chair upholstered.	2 rugs made.
6 rocking chairs upholstered.	664 mattresses made.
3 awnings recovered.	604 pillows made.
1 screen recovered.	

WORK DONE IN CHAIR SHOP

FROM DEC. 1, 1910, TO NOV. 30, 1911.

10 bureaus painted and varnished.	135 settees painted.
950 chairs scraped, shellacked and varnished.	63 screens painted.
31 tables oiled and varnished.	6 bedsteads painted.
10 hall tables shellacked and varnished.	98 chairs cane seated.
	4 commodes painted and varnished.

WORK DONE IN BROOM SHOP

FROM DEC. 1, 1910, TO NOV. 30, 1911.

70 dozen corn brooms made.	4 dozen scrub brushes made.
21 dozen whisk brooms made.	5 clocks cleaned and oiled.

WORK DONE IN SHOE SHOP

FROM DEC. 1, 1910, TO NOV. 30, 1911.

341 pairs shoes made.	18 pairs rubber boots repaired.
500 pairs slippers made.	76 pairs rubber heels repaired.
530 pairs moccasins made.	20 rubber cushions repaired.
3,548 pairs shoes repaired.	1,352 pairs rubber heels put on.
56 pairs straps repaired.	

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			VOLUNTARY NOT INSANE.			TEMPORARY CARE.			NOT INSANE.			INEBRIATES.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
Patients in hospital Sept. 30, 1910.	540	468	1,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	471	1,011			
Viz.: regularly committed,	538	468	1,006	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	538	470	1,008			
emergency,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3			
voluntary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
temporary care,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Admitted within the year,	295	209	504	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	4	8	299	215	514			
Viz.: by regular commitment,	241	160	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	163	404			
emergency,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
voluntary,	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7			
temporary care,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	2	6			
viz.: observation,	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5			
others,	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2			
by transfer,	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	15			
from visit,	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5			
from escape,	40	35	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	36	76			
Nominal admissions for discharge,	40	35	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	36	76			
Viz.: from visit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
from escape,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Whole number of cases within the year,	835	677	1,512	-	-	-	4	2	6	6	6	12	839	686	1,525			
Dismissed within the year,	302	237	539	1	1	2	4	2	6	2	2	4	306	240	546			
Viz.: discharged,	102	69	171	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	2	4	105	72	177			
as recovered,	29	18	47	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	30	18	48			
as capable of self-support,	28	18	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	18	46			
as improved,	27	23	50	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	28	23	51			
as not improved,	18	10	28	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	19	10	29			
as not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
transferred,	86	53	139	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	87	53	140			
escaped,	64	75	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	75	139			
on visit October 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nominal dismissals for commitment,	50	40	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	40	90			

2. — *Insane received on First and Subsequent Commitments.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES COMMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First to this hospital,	231	151	382
Second to this hospital,	18	19	37
Third to this hospital,	3	3	6
Fourth to this hospital,	3	-	3
Fifth to this hospital,	-	1	1
Sixth to this hospital,	1	-	1
Eleventh to this hospital,	1	-	1
Total cases,	257	174	431
Total persons,	251	172	423
Never before in any hospital for the insane,	209	129	338

3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	97	47	50	50	27	23	147	74	73
Other New England States,	13	13	16	12	5	7	25	18	23
Other States,	11	7	8	6	3	3	17	10	11
Total natives,	121	67	74	68	35	33	189	102	107
Other countries: —									
Austria,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Azores,	7	7	7	2	1	1	9	8	8
Canada,	21	22	23	11	15	15	32	37	38
England,	17	19	16	16	17	16	33	36	32
Finland,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Germany,	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	4	3
Greece,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Ireland,	20	48	44	13	28	26	33	76	70
Italy,	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	4
Norway,	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Portugal,	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Russia,	3	5	5	2	2	2	5	7	7
Scotland,	2	2	4	5	3	4	7	5	8
Sweden,	-	-	-	2	4	4	2	4	4
Total foreign,	79	113	108	56	74	72	135	187	180
Unknown,	9	29	27	5	20	24	14	49	51
Totals,	209	209	209	129	129	129	338	338	338

4. — *Residence of Insane Persons admitted from the Community.*

PLACES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Barnstable County,	10	2	12	-	3	3	10	5	15
Berkshire County,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Bristol County,	106	82	188	27	17	44	133	99	232
Dukes County,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Middlesex County,	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Nantucket County,	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Norfolk County,	30	5	35	2	7	9	32	12	44
Plymouth County,	54	34	88	2	5	7	56	39	95
Suffolk County,	3	4	7	4	1	5	7	5	12
Totals,	209	129	338	35	34	69	244	163	407
Viz.: cities or towns (10,000 or over),	134	95	229	28	23	51	162	118	280
country districts (under 10,000),	75	34	109	7	11	18	82	45	127

5. — *Civil Condition of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Unmarried,	90	34	124
Married,	87	61	148
Widowed,	21	30	51
Divorced,	5	2	7
Totals,	203	127	330
Unknown,	6	2	8
Totals,	209	129	338

6. — Occupations of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.

MALES.

Artists,	2	Mill operatives,	21
Banker and broker,	1	Moulder,	1
Barbers,	2	No occupation,	28
Blacksmiths,	2	Nurse,	1
Boat builder,	1	Painters,	8
Butcher,	1	Pawnbroker,	1
Burnisher,	1	Pharmacist,	1
Carpenters,	6	Plasterer,	1
Chauffeur,	1	Policeman,	1
Cigar maker,	1	Poultryman,	1
Clergyman,	1	Printers,	3
Clerks,	2	Quarryman,	1
Contractor,	1	Real estate dealer,	1
Dishwasher,	1	Rubber worker,	1
Engraver,	1	Shoe operatives,	21
Eyelet maker,	1	Silver worker,	1
Farmers,	7	Stenographer,	1
Firemen,	3	Storekeeper,	1
Fishermen,	3	Student,	1
Florist,	1	Tailors,	2
Harness maker,	1	Teamsters,	6
Hostlers,	2	Telegraph operator,	1
Insurance agent,	1	Watchman,	1
Janitors,	3		
Jewelers,	5	Total,	204
Laborers,	42	Unknown,	5
Mariners,	4		
Mason,	1	Total,	209
Manager,	1		

FEMALES.

Domestics,	17	Nurse,	1
Fortune teller,	1	Shoe operatives,	2
Housekeepers,	8	Student,	1
Housewives,	46	Teachers,	2
Laundress,	1		
Mill operatives,	18	Total,	129
No occupation,	32		

7. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			DIED.		
	AT FIRST ATTACK.		WHEN ADMITTED.	AT FIRST ATTACK.		AT TIME OF DEATH.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
Congenital,	4	2	6	3	1	4
15 years and less,	2	1	3	1	—	1
From 15 to 20 years,	2	3	5	1	—	1
20 to 25 years,	21	4	25	2	—	2
25 to 30 years,	26	11	37	32	1	3
30 to 35 years,	20	10	30	19	—	1
35 to 40 years,	12	8	20	14	3	5
40 to 50 years,	24	23	47	28	5	8
50 to 60 years,	26	23	49	30	6	14
60 to 70 years,	31	14	45	38	8	24
70 to 80 years,	9	14	23	16	11	32
Over 80 years,	6	3	9	7	4	11
Totals,	183	116	299	209	127	336
Unknown,	26	13	39	—	2	2
Totals,	209	129	338	209	129	338
Mean known ages (in years),	46.1	48.2	46.8	45.7	49.3	47.0
				54.7	54.6	54.6
				87	53	140
				58.5	60.1	59.0
				85	53	138
				2	—	2

8. — Probable Causes of Mental Disease in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.

EXCITING CAUSES.	ADMITTED.			PREDISPOSING CAUSES.					
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	HEREDITARY TENDENCY.			NEUROTIC TENDENCY.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Physical.</i>									
Alcoholic intemperance,	37	11	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic intemperance and heredity,	2	1	3	7	—	7	—	—	—
Alcoholic intemperance and cerebral hemorrhage,	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Alcoholic intemperance and drugs,	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Alcoholic intemperance and epilepsy,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic intemperance and menopause,	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic intemperance and senility,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic intemperance and tea,	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic intemperance and trauma,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic intemperance and worry,	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Arteriosclerosis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerosis and trauma,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Autointoxication,	5	1	6	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cerebral hemorrhage,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral hemorrhage and trauma,	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral tumor,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chloroform,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea,	8	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital,	3	9	12	7	10	17	—	—	—
Epilepsy,	7	12	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heredity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heredity and congenital,	—	3	3	—	1	1	2	—	2
Heredity and menopause,	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Heredity and overwork,	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Heredity, alcohol and trauma,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
La grippe,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menopause,	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	1	1
Menopause and worry,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

8. — Probable Causes of Mental Disease in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital — Concluded.

EXCITING CAUSES.	ADMITTED.			PREDISPOSING CAUSES.								
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	HEREDITARY TENDENCY.			NEUROTIC TENDENCY.			ALCOHOLIC TENDENCY.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Physical — Con.</i>												
Morphine,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overwork,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility,	20	24	44	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility and heredity,	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shock,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke and senility,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surgical operation,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trauma,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Mental.</i>												
Overwork and worry,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worry,	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	116	89	205	22	15	37	1	2	3	28	9	37
Unknown,	93	40	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	209	129	338	22	15	37	1	2	3	28	9	37

9. — Probable Duration of Mental Disease before Admission.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	3	1	4
Under 1 month,	72	31	103
From 1 to 3 months,	31	24	55
3 to 6 months,	15	15	30
6 to 12 months,	14	7	21
1 to 2 years,	17	11	28
2 to 5 years,	22	13	35
5 to 10 years,	3	8	11
10 to 20 years,	2	2	4
Over 20 years,	2	—	2
Totals,	181	112	293
Unknown,	28	17	45
Totals,	209	129	338
Average known duration (in years),	1.9+	1.7+	1.6+

10. — *Form of Mental Disease in Patients committed or discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died.*

FORM OF DISEASE..	COMMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.			TOTAL DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RE-COVERED.		CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.		IMPROVED.		NOT IMPROVED.		Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
A. — First admitted to any hospital: —															
Imbecility,	8	6	14	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Psychopathic inferiority,	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dementia præcox,	50	31	81	—	2	3	5	15	7	8	—	—	20	18	38
General paralysis,	13	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3	24
Organic brain disease,	23	8	31	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	20	10	30
Involution psychosis,	6	20	26	—	—	1	1	3	2	2	—	—	5	7	12
Senile dementia,	25	24	49	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	18	17	35
Manic-depressive insanity,	11	7	18	2	5	2	5	2	2	—	—	—	5	11	16
Paranoid condition,	2	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Paranoia,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Alcoholic paranoia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity: —															
Acute,	17	8	25	15	1	5	2	4	—	4	—	—	25	3	28
Chronic,	15	2	17	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	8	1	9
Delirium tremens,	7	1	8	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
Toxic insanity, acute: —															
Albuminuria,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chloroform,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphinism,	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Traumatic psychosis,	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Undiagnosed,	19	7	26	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
Korsakow's psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Exhaustion psychosis,	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Acute confusional insanity,	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compulsive insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presenile delusional insanity,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Idiocy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerotic insanity,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Huntingdon's chorea,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	3
Totals,	209	129	338	22	11	33	17	41	16	25	12	29	150	84	234

B. — Other admissions: —															
Imbecility,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Psychopathic inferiority,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dementia praecox,	11	14	25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
General paralysis,	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Organic brain disease,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Manic-depressive insanity,	13	6	19	2	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paranoia,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Alcoholic insanity: —															1
Acute,	4	3	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Chronic,	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Delirium tremens,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Undiagnosed,	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Epileptic insanity,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Exhaustion psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals,	36	34	70	7	7	14	11	6	17	2	7	9	6	8	76
Aggregate cases,	245	163	408	29	18	47	28	18	46	27	23	50	18	10	310
Aggregate persons,	244	163	407	29	18	47	28	18	46	27	22	49	18	10	309

11. — Discharges of the Insane, classified by Admission and Result, and Deaths.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First to this hospital, . . .	25	13	38	23	14	37	25	20	45	15	4	19	-	-	-	81	46	127	169	97	266
Second to this hospital, . . .	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	5	7	-	-	-	4	5	9	11	17	28
Third to this hospital, . . .	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	6	9
Fourth to this hospital, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fifth to this hospital, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Sixth to this hospital, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Twenty-second to this hospital,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals,	29	18	47	28	18	46	27	23	50	18	10	28	-	-	-	86	53	139	188	122	310
First admitted to any hospital,	22	11	33	17	12	29	25	16	41	12	2	14	-	-	-	74	43	117	150	84	234

12. — Cause of Death, and Form of Mental Disease in Persons who died — Continued.

CAUSE.	SENILE DEMENTIA.			ORGANIC BRAIN DISEASE.			MANIC-DEPRESSIVE INSANITY.			PSYCHOPATHIC INFERIORITY.			COMPULSIVE INSANITY.			IMBECILITY.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Diseases of Digestive System — Con.</i>																		
Chronic mucous gastritis, chronic nephritis and organic brain disease,																		
Acute gastroenteritis and manic depressive insanity,				1	1	2												
Gastroenteritis,																		
Gastroenteritis and general paralysis,																		
Gastroenteritis and senile dementia,	2		2															
Gastroenteritis and organic heart disease,																		
Gastroenteritis and organic brain disease,				1		1												
General paralysis and cirrhosis of liver,																		
Cirrhosis of liver and organic brain disease,				1		1												
Cholecystitis and senile dementia,		1	1															
Cholecystitis and toxic insanity (morphinism),																		
Acute peritonitis and general paralysis,																		
Peritonitis and dementia præcox,																		
<i>Diseases of Genito-urinary System.</i>																		
Acute nephritis and organic brain disease,				1		1												
Chronic nephritis and manic-depressive insanity,																		
Chronic interstitial nephritis and dementia præcox,																		
Chronic interstitial nephritis and manic-depressive insanity,				1	1	2												
Intestinal nephritis and organic brain disease,																		
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis and dementia præcox,				1		1												
Pyelonephritis,																		
Hemorrhagic cystitis and senile dementia,		1	1															
Tuberculosis of left kidney,																		
Totals,	17	14	31	20	7	27	5	3	8		1	1	1		1	3		3

B. — Died: —

Under 1 month,	6	4	10	19	9	28	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	22
From 1 to 3 months,	15	6	21	8	6	14	10	3	13	1	14	10	—	—	—	10	22
3 to 6 months,	3	6	9	7	6	13	5	1	6	1	13	3	1	1	1	—	—
6 to 12 months,	5	4	9	12	2	14	3	6	9	—	14	7	2	—	2	2	2
1 to 2 years,	8	4	12	9	6	15	7	3	10	—	15	16	3	—	4	3	5
2 to 5 years,	15	6	21	9	5	14	10	9	25	2	14	10	9	4	4	1	5
5 to 10 years,	3	2	5	6	8	14	1	7	17	1	14	1	2	2	—	—	—
10 to 20 years,	1	2	3	2	—	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Over 20 years,	3	—	3	2	1	3	5	1	6	2	3	5	2	2	2	1	3
Totals,	59	34	93	74	43	117	59	34	93	9	8	17	12	12	10	22	—
Unknown,	15	9	24	—	—	—	15	9	24	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	74	43	117	74	43	117	74	43	117	12	10	22	12	12	10	22	22
Average of known cases (in months),	48.5	23.2	39.4	33.3	33.2	33.2	69.2	46.5	61.1	187.7	236.9	210.8	133.2	66.0	102.7		



